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BOOKBINDING, by European methods  
with the best materials, and under  
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Always pronounced equal to home  
work and prices very moderate.

No. 11, 190. 號十九百一十一萬一第一 日大初月一十年九月十日光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1893. 三拜禮 三月二十英香港

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "THE DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. All proofs are read and all work superintended by Europeans. Always equal and generally superior to that done elsewhere.

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Teleg. Address: "Press"  
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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

CAPTAIN WILSON having kindly lent the  
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB the  
H.M. "KITY" as FLAGSHIP, the Committee  
request the pleasure of the company of  
H.E. Major-General G. D. STANLEY C.B.  
Commander-in-Chief, H.M. B.N. and  
His Honour Mr. Justice FIELDING CLARKE.

To be held on  
SATURDAY 16th DECEMBER, 1893,  
Commencing at 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME:—  
Gymnastics:—  
Defensive Exercises:—  
Exhibitions:—  
Boxing:—  
Wrestling:—  
The Convulsive:—  
The Marrow:—  
The Miller and the Swine:—  
The Clever Gymnast:—  
Pathan Tomahak:—  
Dowrybrook Fair:—  
The Afghan Tulwar War Dance:—  
The Highland Flie:—  
The Hornpipe:—

Concluding with a grand representation of  
AN ATTACK ON THE FORTRESS OF  
ALL MUJID.

ADMISSION:—  
Dress Circles and Stalls ..... \$2.00.  
Bal. Seats ..... \$1.00.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform ..... \$0.50.

ENTRANCE TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs.  
KILLY & WALSH, 109, or the STEWARD,  
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB,  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1893. [2558]

REGATTA HOLIDAYS.

THE Undersigned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transac-

tion of Public Business at Noon on THURSDAY

AND FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th instant.

J. A. H. MATTHESON & CO.,  
General Agents,  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.,  
General Managers,  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

N. J. EDE,  
Secretary,  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CAN-  
TON, LTD.

W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Agent,  
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

W. H. RAY,  
Secretary,  
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,  
LTD.

SHEWAN & CO.,  
Agents,  
YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION, LTD.

JANIES B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary,  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

W.M. MACLEAN,  
Agent,  
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

W.M. MACLEAN,  
Manager,  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

J. T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
FOR THE COMPAGNIE NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT  
DE PARIS.

L. GLENAT,  
A. J. D. Agent,  
FOR THE BANK OF CHINA AND THE  
STRATE, LOCATED HONGKONG.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.

FOR THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
Geo. W. F. PLAXFARE,  
Chief Manager.

FOR THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2611]

REGATTA HOLIDAYS.

THE Undersigned BANKS will be  
CLOSED for the Transaction of Public  
Business at Noon on THURSDAY and FRI-  
DAY, the 14th and 15th inst.

FOR THE CHARTED BANK OF INDIA, AU-  
STRALIA, AND CHINA.

J. A. STRATTON,  
P. Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Chief Manager.

FOR THE COMPAGNIE NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT  
DE PARIS.

L. GLENAT,  
A. J. D. Agent.

FOR THE BANK OF CHINA AND THE  
STRATE, LOCATED HONGKONG.

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Manager.

FOR THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
Geo. W. F. PLAXFARE,  
Chief Manager.

FOR THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2612]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Com-  
pany will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of  
the COMPANY, 38 and 40, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER,  
1893, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of receiv-  
ing the report of the General Manager with  
the statement of Accounts for the year ending  
30th November, 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY  
will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th  
instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2609]

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

A PRIVATE MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the COM-  
PANY'S OFFICE, No. 1, DUDLEY STREET, on

SATURDAY, the 16th instant at NOON, to  
discuss the scheme for the reconstruction of  
the Company. Shareholders are urgently requested  
to attend.

CARL GEORG,  
Administrator.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2610]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUL  
THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA"

Captain Hall will be despatched for the above  
Ports, TO-MORROW, 14th Inst., AT DAWN,  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LA PLAKA & CO.,  
General Managers.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2611]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

"FOX KOBE" (DIRECT).

THE Steamer.

"TAIYUAN" will be despatched on FRI-  
DAY, the 22nd Inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Agents.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2607]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer.

"NINGPO,"

Captain Th. Lehmann will be despatched for  
the above port on FRIDAY, the 15th inst.,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
General Managers.

HONGKONG, 13th December, 1893. [2612]

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Society

will be held in the CITY HALL at NOON

on FRIDAY, December 22nd, 1893. The Com-

mittee hope that all those who take any interest

in the work the Society will be present.

E. H. MASTER.

Acting Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG, 6th December, 1893. [2604]

# Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1893.

三拜禮

三月二十英香港

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11. OXUS, French steamer. 1878. Dampier.  
Shanghai 9th Dec. Mails and General  
MESSAGES MASTERS.

Dec. 11. NIEBECKEN, German s.s. 751. Penang.  
Bengal 20th Nov. Rice—Mincers &  
C. Co.

Dec. 12. FORMOSA, British s.s. 680. T. Hall.  
Tamsui 8th Dec. Amoy 9th, and Swatow  
11th. General—DOUGLAS LA PLAKA & Co.

Dec. 12. JACOB DEDERICHSEN, German s.s.  
823. A. Handwold, Baucok 1st Dec. General  
—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Dec. 12. KARL PAL, German steamer. 602. J. W.  
Tietz 1st Dec. Tientsin 4th Dec. General—C. M.  
S. N. Co.

Dec. 12. SOOCHOW, British s.s. 909. N. Martin.  
Moj 7th December. Coal—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWINE.

Dec. 12. WOZANG, British s.s. 1,127. W. E.  
Sawer, Canton 12th Dec. General—JAR-  
DINE, MATTHESON & CO., General.

Dec. 12. CHIANG, Chinese steamer. 915. S.  
T. G. Gluck, Saigon 5th Dec. Rice and  
Flour—Mincers & Co.

Dec. 12. SINGAN, British s.s. 1,054. J. Price.  
Wah 7th Dec. and Chinkung 8th Dec.  
General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Dec. 12. ULVESS, British s.s. 2,290. W. E.  
Lapage, Amoy 11th Dec. General—BUT-  
TERFIELD & SWINE.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12. MANILA, British s.s. for Shanghai.

Dec. 12. ASIA, Danish s.s. for Hoochow.

Dec. 12. HAIAN, British s.s. for Tientsin.

Dec. 12. HONGKONG, British s.s. for Amoy.

Dec. 12. MANDARIN, British s.s. for Saigon.

Dec. 12. SHIANG, British s.s. for Swatow.

Dec. 12. HANKOW, British s.s. for New York.

Dec. 12. LOOS JR., British s.s. for Bangkok.

Dec. 12. OLDEBURG, German s.s. for Europe.

Dec. 12. TACOMA, British s.s. for Tacoma.

Dec. 12. TIENTSIN, Chinese s.s. for Shangai.

Dec. 12. FC PING, Chinese s.s. for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per FORTUNA, steamer, from Tamsui, to—Mrs.

Per FORTUNA, steamer, from Tamsui.

Per F

## INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
DEALERS IN  
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,  
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.

## CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

Designs and Prices on application.  
Office, 20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1393  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



We invite attention to our Stocks of

## CONFECTIONERY

AND

## CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BISCUITS,  
TEA SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,  
DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a  
large selection of PUKE CONFECTIONERY

from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL  
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME,  
GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in  
great variety.

TOM SMITH'S  
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush,  
representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and  
JAPANESE CHRISTMAS-CARDS, of  
handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all  
tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
The Hongkong Dispensary,  
Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to the Managing Editor, or to the  
Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not to publication, but as witness of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Telegraphic Address: Press.  
P. O. Box 30.  
Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.  
At Chancery, Canton, on the 15th instant, Mrs.  
the beloved wife of CHARLES WOY BOSS; deeply  
regretted.

20th.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 13TH, 1893.

How little reliance can be placed upon China to carry out the conditions of the treaties to which she has been a party is being constantly exemplified. One of the most egregious violations of these contracts is the recent prohibition of the import of machinery. The refusal to admit cotton spinning and weaving machinery into Shanghai was, it will be remembered, made at the instance of the Viceroy Li HUO-CHANG, for fear the new factory should enter into competition with the mills at Yangtze-koow erected under his patronage and party with his capital, and which have just been destroyed by fire. It is satisfactory to learn by a telegram in the American papers that, in consequence of the representations of British manufacturers, Lord Balfour has sent instructions to the British Minister at Peking to vigorously protest against the prohibition as a violation of the treaties, with Great Britain. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs contends that every article of commerce can be imported into China, unless it is included in the list of prohibitions in the tariff. This of course is the contention of the parties more immediately concerned, and their case is rendered the clearer inasmuch as machinery is included in the tariff, the duty being set out at 5 per cent *ad valorem* on its value. The following note attached to the item in the Maritime Customs' issue of the tariff:—“Including machinery, for Government Docks, arsenals, &c. Duty is levied on the cost of the machinery as laid down at its port of arrival, i.e., original price plus expenses for commission, freight, and other charges. If the expenses cannot be ascertained, 10 per cent. of the invoice price added to the latter constitute the value on which duty is to be charged.” It will be seen, therefore, that machinery is not only not prohibited but that the tariff list formally and even specially includes such articles. Apparently, however, the Viceroy of Chihli considers himself superior to treaties when his personal interests are in any way concerned. It is the chief bane of the present system of government in China that corrupt mandarins can administer the law, or break the treaties, to suit their own interests, and as Li HUO-CHANG is perhaps the chief trader in the Empire, all sorts of infractions are committed or attempted in order to give his various enterprises exceptional adantages in the market.

This being the case something more than a vigorous protest will probably be required from Mr. O'Connor before the obnoxious edict against the landing of machinery at Treaty Ports is rescinded. One would imagine that, with such a clear case in his favour, Mr. O'Connor would find no great difficulty in

getting this done. But there are at least three points in the path. First, there is Li HUO-CHANG's pocket to be considered by him. This venerable Chinese Rothschild is fond of his herds and loves to see them accumulating. If native report is to be credited, he is already rich beyond the dreams of avarice. But like the daughters of the horse leech he is over hungering for more, and to satiate his greed every innovation sanctioned in North China takes the form of an official monopoly in which he has the controlling interest. How his vast accumulation of wealth has been, we need not be here discussed; it is sufficient to say that it has been piled up during his long tenure of power at Peking. Waxing blotted with increase of experience and knowledge of foreign politics, the astute Viceroy is now aware that he can venture on tactics that formerly he would not have dared to employ, and when commercial interests only are concerned he does not hesitate to authorise the most glaring violations of treaty rights. Secondly, Mr. O'Connor has laid stanching blocks in his own way by past concessions, which have immediately been construed by the Chinese Government as signs of weakness. Vide the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese convention relating to Burma, and his most unwise acceptance of an audience with the Envoy in a hall which the French and Russian Ministers had, with more spirit, declined to enter. The British Minister started for Peking with a light heart, and with the best intentions, his first determination being to vigorously press British interests and secure an early settlement of the British claims that had been so long hung up during the residence of Sir John WALSHAM at the Legation. But, so far as we are aware, in spite of all these good intentions and resolutions, Mr. O'Connor has not succeeded where his predecessor failed, or at best has scored very trivial successes. How far this want of success is due to his initial mistakes and how far to failure of the British Foreign Office to sustain him in his representations it may perhaps be difficult to decide, but it certainly lies between them, and in part is obviously due to the too great eagerness of Mr. O'Connor to conciliate the Tung-ki Yamén, in which the Viceroy Li is the dominant spirit. Thirdly, the British Minister is undoubtedly handicapped by the multiplicity and diversity of questions on his hands for settlement. This is a serious impediment, and due allowance must be made for it when we are chafing at the dohys that must be equally vexatious to Mr. O'Connor's eager temperament. He has along list of claims by British subjects to urge; he has to claim the withdrawal of certain edicts and measures designed to injure British trade or interests; he has to negotiate frontier questions and endeavour to bring Chinese foreign Asiatic policy into line with that of India; he has, to protest against the selfish and illegal acts of one of the principal Chinese dignitaries; and at the same time he is expected to procure the concession of the opening of the upper waterways of the Canton River to foreign trade and navigation. To accomplish all this is manifestly a work requiring the exercise of tact, patience, and firmness in an extraordinary degree, and great credit will be due to Mr. O'Connor if he succeeds in the major portion of his task. Indeed it will only be possible if he is strongly supported in London.

Meantime the Tsung-li Yamén are doubtless endeavouring to make capital out of the strained relations between France and England arising from the action of the former in Siam. The fact that China's interests in this matter run parallel with those of England would weigh little with the mandarins, and especially with the cunning and unscrupulous Li, so long as they saw in the embroilment a means of defeating settlement of a question or postponing the redress of a wrong. Nothing need be hoped from China's generosity, gratitude, or sense of justice; everything may be feared from the ingrained desire of the mandarins to overreach or outwit the “outer barbarian” he be Anglo-Saxon, Gaul, or Teuton. The concert of the Treaty Powers has in fact failed, and nothing now remains for the leading Western States but to fight for their own and do the best they can to protect the interests of their nationals. Great Britain has by far the largest interests in China, and up to the present time she has worked for the common good of all the Treaty Powers, and they have profited equally with herself by the wars she was in past times compelled to engage in. If the other Treaty Powers care to support her in compelling China to observe the stipulations of the Treaties, so much the better, and it will be the better for us to come to an understanding with the mandarins, and especially with the cunning and unscrupulous Li, so long as they saw in the embroilment a means of defeating settlement of a question or postponing the redress of a wrong. Nothing need be hoped from China's generosity, gratitude, or sense of justice; everything may be feared from the ingrained desire of the mandarins to overreach or outwit the “outer barbarian” he be Anglo-Saxon, Gaul, or Teuton. The concert of the Treaty Powers has in fact failed, and nothing now remains for the leading

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Western States but to fight for their own and to break the treaties, to suit their own interests, and as Li HUO-CHANG is perhaps the chief trader in the Empire, all sorts of infractions are committed or attempted in order to give his various enterprises exceptional adantages in the market.

This being the case something more than a vigorous protest will probably be required from Mr. O'Connor before the obnoxious edict against the landing of machinery at Treaty Ports is rescinded. One would imagine that, with such a clear case in his favour, Mr. O'Connor would find no great difficulty in

getting this done. But there are at least three points in the path. First, there is Li HUO-CHANG's pocket to be considered by him. This venerable Chinese Rothschild is fond of his herds and loves to see them accumulating. If native report is to be credited, he is already rich beyond the dreams of avarice. But like the daughters of the horse leech he is over hungering for more, and to satiate his greed every innovation sanctioned in North China takes the form of an official monopoly in which he has the controlling interest. How his vast accumulation of wealth has been, we need not be here discussed; it is sufficient to say that it has been piled up during his long tenure of power at Peking. Waxing blotted with increase of experience and knowledge of foreign politics, the astute Viceroy is now aware that he can venture on tactics that formerly he would not have dared to employ, and when commercial interests only are concerned he does not hesitate to authorise the most glaring violations of treaty rights. Secondly, Mr. O'Connor has laid stanching blocks in his own way by past concessions, which have immediately been construed by the Chinese Government as signs of weakness. Vide the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese convention relating to Burma, and his most unwise acceptance of an audience with the Envoy in a hall which the French and Russian Ministers had, with more spirit, declined to enter. The British Minister started for Peking with a light heart, and with the best intentions, his first determination being to vigorously press British interests and secure an early settlement of the British claims that had been so long hung up during the residence of Sir John WALSHAM at the Legation. But, so far as we are aware, in spite of all these good intentions and resolutions, Mr. O'Connor has not succeeded where his predecessor failed, or at best has scored very trivial successes. How far this want of success is due to his initial mistakes and how far to failure of the British Foreign Office to sustain him in his representations it may perhaps be difficult to decide, but it certainly lies between them, and in part is obviously due to the too great eagerness of Mr. O'Connor to conciliate the Tung-ki Yamén, in which the Viceroy Li is the dominant spirit. Thirdly, the British Minister is undoubtedly handicapped by the multiplicity and diversity of questions on his hands for settlement. This is a serious impediment, and due allowance must be made for it when we are chafing at the dohys that must be equally vexatious to Mr. O'Connor's eager temperament. He has along list of claims by British subjects to urge; he has to claim the withdrawal of certain edicts and measures designed to injure British trade or interests; he has to negotiate frontier questions and endeavour to bring Chinese foreign Asiatic policy into line with that of India; he has, to protest against the selfish and illegal acts of one of the principal Chinese dignitaries; and at the same time he is expected to procure the concession of the opening of the upper waterways of the Canton River to foreign trade and navigation. To accomplish all this is manifestly a work requiring the exercise of tact, patience, and firmness in an extraordinary degree, and great credit will be due to Mr. O'Connor if he succeeds in the major portion of his task. Indeed it will only be possible if he is strongly supported in London.

Meantime the Tsung-li Yamén are doubtless endeavouring to make capital out of the strained relations between France and England arising from the action of the former in Siam. The fact that China's interests in this matter run parallel with those of England would weigh little with the mandarins, and especially with the cunning and unscrupulous Li, so long as they saw in the embroilment a means of defeating settlement of a question or postponing the redress of a wrong. Nothing need be hoped from China's generosity, gratitude, or sense of justice; everything may be feared from the ingrained desire of the mandarins to overreach or outwit the “outer barbarian” he be Anglo-Saxon, Gaul, or Teuton. The concert of the Treaty Powers has in fact failed, and nothing now remains for the leading

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The Sultan has paid \$20,000 for two letters said to have been written by Muhammad. The documents are pronounced authentic by the British authorities and may be the cause of great changes in the religion of Islam.

At the North Pole there is only one direction—north. The winds and the waves, as those are points on the compass card, but every one of these ways is south, east and west have vanished. The hour of the day at the pole is a paradoxical conception; for that point is the meeting-place of every meridian, and the time of all holds good, so that it is any hour one cares to mention. Unquestionably a biome impossible.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	3182
Bank Bills, on demand	3182	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3184	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3184	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3184	
Contingent Bills, amounting to £100,000	3184	
Bank Bills, on demand	291	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	290	
On GERMANY		236
On demand		236
On NEW YORK		236
Bank Bills, on demand	67	
Credits, 60 days sight	68	
On GERMANY		100
On demand		100
On TELEGRAPHIC Transfer		1844
Bank, on demand		1844
On CALCUTTA		1844
On demand		1844
On SHANGHAI		1844
Bank, at sight		728
Private 30 days sight		738
On MANILA		114 1/2 pm.
On demand		114 1/2 pm.
On SINGAPORE		114 1/2 pm.
On demand		114 1/2 pm.
OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying Rate		3 1/2 pm.
GOLD, £100 fine, per ton		430

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

## COMPANY

## PAID UP QUOTATIONS.

Bank—Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Co. \$125 100% per cent.

China, Japanese Co. 212 32. nom.

Dow Jones, 212 21 nom.

B. Shure, 212 212 sellers

Point Shares, 212 212 sellers

Brown &amp; Co., T. G. 212 212 sellers

Campbell &amp; Moore &amp; Co. 212 212 sellers

China-Swiss Co. 212 212 sellers

Dow Jones, 212 212 sellers

Gano Co. 212 212 sellers

Dakin, Bridges &amp; Co. 212 212 sellers

Dairy Farm Co. 212 212 sellers

East Indian Caneat 212 212 sellers

H. &amp; J. K. Wharf &amp; Co. 212 212 sellers

Hongkong Rept. 212 212 sellers

H. &amp; W. Dow 212 212 sellers

Austin Arms 212 212 sellers

Hongkong Hotel 212 212 sellers

Shanghai 212 212 sellers

Insurance 212 212 sellers

Canton 212 212 sellers

China Traders 212 212 sellers

Hongkong Bank 212 212 sellers

North China 212 212 sellers

Straits Fire 212 212 sellers

Straits Marine 212 212 sellers

Vulcan 212 212 sellers

Vulcan Building 212 212 sellers

Land &amp; Building 212 212 sellers

Hongkong &amp; London 212 212 sellers

Woolley &amp; Co. 212 212 sellers

China &amp; Manilla 212 212 sellers

Dow Jones, S. &amp; M. 212 212 sellers

Info-Clubs S. N. 212 212 sellers

Steam Laundry 212 212 sellers

Woolley &amp; Co. 212 212 sellers

Watson &amp; A. 212 212 sellers

CHATER &amp; VERNON 212 212 sellers

CHATER &amp; VERNON, share brokers

THE WEATHER.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGIMENT, 11TH DECEMBER AT 5 P.M.

STATION

Temperature

Wind

Humidity

Wind force

Wind direction

Wind last 24 hrs

Wind last 12 hrs

Wind last 6 hrs

Wind last 4 hrs

Wind last 2 hrs

Wind last 1 hr

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## INFORMATION.

THE

## JAPAN WATCH CO.,

LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN HONGKONG AS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES:

\$5 per Share on Application;

\$10 per Share on Movement;

\$10 per Share on or about 31st January, 1894.

## DIRECTORS:

EDWARD WHITALL  
J. D. HANURY  
A. H. BUTLER  
HENRY CHAPLES LITCHFIELD  
P. H. WHEELER.

## SUPERINTENDENT:

P. H. WHEELER.

## BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## LEGAL ADVISER:

HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.

## OFFICES:

HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

THE object of the Company is to form and maintain a Factory in Yokohama for the Manufacturing of Watches of all kinds and descriptions.

For this purpose it is proposed to purchase a site within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Yokohama and thereon to erect the Factory.

The founders of the Company are possessed of a plant of machinery complete in every particular, of the newest design and the finest workmanship, and adapted for the making of all implements used in the watch trade, as well as the making of watches. It is well known that machinery has effected a complete revolution in the watch trade, and it is confidently expected that by availing itself of the comparatively cheap labour of this country this Company will be able to supply the trade in all parts of the world with articles which for excellence of workmanship and cheapness of price will defy competition.

Mr. P. H. Wheeler, the Superintendent of the Company, has been for many years engaged in developing watch-making machinery, and the testimonials from his former employers testify to his business ability, skill, and integrity. The machinery of which the founders are possessed has been perfected under his superintendence, and a considerable part thereof is of his invention.

Besides the machinery the founders are possessed of ten thousand watches in various stages of completion which are the outturn of the said machinery, and material on hand sufficient to turn out about twenty-five thousand more. It will thus be seen that it is not an untried plant which the founders have acquired, but one which has already given proof of its excellence. It was only the advantage of obtaining a cheaper labour market than can be found in the United States that has induced them to work the business in Japan.

It is an established fact that the principal factories in the United States in seven years paid 300 per cent. dividend on a capital of Six Million Dollars, and that was done on a wage basis of \$1.50 (gold) per-operative, the factories employing six thousand hands. If the difference in the rate of labour in this country is taken into consideration the operations of the Company will be assured to realize to the full the expectations of the founders. The profits of watch-making are based entirely on the price of labour.

It is not in the labour market only that an advantage will be obtained. Capital and other materials can be purchased in this country at a lower rate than in the United States. And besides all these advantages, which are great, there is one of still greater importance, the knowledge to be obtained of the requirements of the local trade, of the trade for China, and that of "The Straits" and India. The Company will be capable of supplying a watch of the best workmanship to the population of these large and important countries at a price far below any watch of like character that has ever been offered to these markets.

Taking into consideration these advantages the founders confidently expect to pay a dividend of at least 10 per cent. per annum on the first two years' work and thereafter dividends at a much higher rate.

The Company has been registered in Hongkong as a Limited Company.

The founders take and acquire 30,000 shares of the stock of the Company in payment for the machinery, plant, and stock and their labour and experience in preparing and procuring the machinery and stock.

Two thousand shares of twenty-five yen each are offered for subscription.

The memorandum and articles of association of the Company may be inspected at the offices of the Company, No. 10, Bund, Yokohama.

Applications for shares should be made on forms annexed to the Prospectus, and should be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

Form of Application for Shares will be sent free to any person by addressing the HEAD OFFICE, 10, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Japan.

15th October, 1892.

## TO LET

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, OFFICES and CHAMBERS in PEDDE STREET, No. 2.  
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 30th September, 1892. (1256)

## TO LET

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE, OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE; NO. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE, TAILED FLOOR in No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, NO. 16, SEYMOUR TERRACE, HONGKONG, 26th June, 1892. (1361)

## TO LET

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months.....%

6.....%

3.....%

1.....%

JOHN THIBBETT, Manager, Hongkong, 26th June, 1892. (1361)

## TO LET

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank, conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Deposits may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 per cent. per annum.

FOR the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. (1322)

## TO LET

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000. SUBSCRIBED \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

C. G. GILLIES, Esq., CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq., KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq., CHAN KIT SAN, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER: GEO. W. P. PLAYFAIR.

BRANCHES: LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, and AMYOT.

BANKERS: THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, PAPER BANKING CO. and THE ALLIANCE BANK LIMITED.

INTEREST for 12 Months Fixed 5% Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. (1361)

TO LET

THE CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 16th September, 1892. (1361)

TO LET

COMMODIOUS GODOWN on PEAK EAST.

Apply to SIEMESSEN &amp; CO., Hongkong, 5th April, 1892. (1321)

TO LET

THE CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 16th September, 1892. (1361)

TO LET

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Apply to SIEMESSEN &amp; CO., Hongkong, 5th April, 1892. (1321)

TO LET

OFFICES and GODOWNS in "BANK BUILDINGS" QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 18 and 20, lately occupied by Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill &amp; Co.

HOUSE, No. 6, 1st FLOOR, STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

HOUSES at BELMONT TERRACE, ROBINSON RD.

GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET, SHOP, No. 54, "BANK BUILDINGS," opposite Hongkong Hotel.

HOUSE, No. 21, SHELLY STREET.

Apply to BELLIOS &amp; CO., Hongkong, 9th December, 1892. (1330)

TO LET

ROOMS on the UPPIE FLOOR of the Hongkong Ice Company's Premises at 1st House Lane.

Apply to the Manager, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1892. (13105)

TO LET

LARGE COAL GODOWN, facing the PEAK at KOWLOON.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 12th December, 1892. (1365)

TO LET

DUNNOTTAR, at the Peak, FIVE BOOKS, Tennis Court.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 4th October, 1892. (13105)

TO LET

NO. 1, ALBANY, (Six Rooms).

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. (13105)

TO LET

FRONT of FIRST FLOOR of No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, suitable for Office or Residence.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. (13105)

TO LET

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 5, UPPE MOSQUE TERRACE, (Corne House) Rent Moderate.

Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER &amp; CO., Hongkong, 2nd November, 1892. (1321)

TO LET

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 5, UPPE MOSQUE TERRACE, (Corne House) Rent Moderate.

Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER &amp; CO., Hongkong, 27th November, 1892. (1321)

TO LET

THE STORY of A GREAT DECEPTION.

FROM THE PEN of Mr. G. A. HENTY, Author of "The Child of Care," "The Man of Mystery," &amp;c.

COMMENCED in OUR COLONIES ON SATURDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

Beware of spurious imitations. (1267)

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the above Company, are

to receive Orders at Moderate Prices

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1892. (1330)

TO LET

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Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER &amp; CO., Hongkong, 27th November, 1892. (1321)

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Hongkong, 13th September, 1892. (1330)

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED \$1,125,000.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months.....%

6.....%

3.....%

1.....%

JOHN THIBBETT, Manager, Hongkong, 26th June, 1892. (1361)

TO LET

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months.....%

6.....%

3.....%

1.....%

JOHN THIBBETT, Manager, Hongkong, 26th June, 1892. (1361)

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